

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_\_\_  
no \_\_\_\_\_

Property Name: The Horn House Inventory Number: WA-I-885  
Address: 1590 and 1600 Dual Highway/US 40 Historic district: yes ☒ no  
City: Hagerstown Zip Code: 21740 County: Washington  
USGS Quadrangle(s): Funkstown  
Property Owner: Shaoal Dual Highway Development Tax Account ID Number: 012031  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 37 Tax Map Number: 50  
Project: Dual Highway/US 40 @ Edgewood Drive Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration  
Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration  
Preparer's Name: Stacey Streett Date Prepared: 05/22/2007

Documentation is presented in: \_\_\_\_\_

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B ☒ C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible: yes Listed: yes

Site visit by MHT Staff yes ☒ no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

**Description:**

The Horn House is located on a parcel of land that spans 1590-1600 Dual Highway/US 40 in Hagerstown, Washington County. The Horn House is a two-story, side-gable residence constructed in 1950. The residence is situated on a lot measuring less than one-half of an acre located on the east side of the road corridor on a hillock overlooking the Dual Highway/US 40. The dwelling is three bays wide by two bays deep and has a symmetrical façade. The exterior is clad in rough-cut limestone with mortar joints. The fenestration is symmetrically arranged throughout the building. The principal façade faces west. The main block of the dwelling forms a rectangular footprint with single-story wings flanking the block to the north and south. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a box cornice with a slight eave overhang. A wide, interior, stone chimney is located slightly north of the center of the ridge.

A Classical, semi-circular, entry portico dominates the façade and shelters the main entry. A set of six Doric columns supports the roof of the portico, and the curved cornice is embellished with a dentil course. The main entry is comprised of the original, paneled, wood door, which is flanked by sidelights and topped by an elliptical fanlight. A stone, segmental arch crowns the

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: *Undistinguished example of a common building type*

*Jim Valerius* ✓  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

*Blunt*  
Reviewer, National Register Program

*6/22/07*

Date

*7/9/07*  
Date

200701845

lanlight over the entry door. The portico extends beyond the first story into the bottom half of the second story, eclipsing the bottom of the window in the central bay of the second story. A poured-concrete walk and stone steps reach the main entry from the paved, semi-circular driveway located west of the façade and adjacent to Dual Highway/US 40. Fenestration on the north and south bays of the façade is comprised of eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows; the window above the portico is a slightly smaller, six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash, replacement configuration. Rectangular, vinyl-sash, replacement windows in the apexes of the gables light the attic story. Vinyl architraves surround the fenestration throughout the building. The first story windows on the façade and those on the side elevations are surmounted by limestone flat arches with prominent keystones; limestone sills embellish both the first and second story windows throughout the building.

The south elevation features a single-story, one-bay-wide by two-bay-deep projection, which is faced in the same limestone masonry as the main block of the house. A flat roof tops the projecting wing and functions as a second-story balcony; a balustrade composed of square posts encircles its roofline. A pair of sliding-glass doors provides access to the second-story porch. The first story of the north elevation contains a full-width, hipped-roof porch. Limestone piers surmounted by battered, wood columns support the porch, and window screening and narrow, wood dividers have been installed between the porch supports. Two symmetrical, eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash, replacement windows pierce the second story. The previous owner indicated that the rear (east) elevation consists of the same symmetrical window arrangement as the façade and contains a stone patio that extends from the kitchen.

Attempts to contact the current owner and the tenant were unsuccessful; therefore, the rear (east) elevation and the interior of the residence were not accessible as part of this survey. Conversations with the previous owner yielded information regarding the interior, which has a finished basement with a stone fireplace; the first story contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, and bathroom; the second story contains three bedrooms and a full bathroom; and, the attic story has two finished bedrooms. The previous owner indicated that the wing with the flat roof contains a sunroom (correspondence with Sherry R. Wollard, 5/9/2007).

The front lawn of the property is gently terraced into three levels, beginning at the semi-circular driveway along the property frontage and rising up toward the residence. The semi-circular driveway provides immediate access to the northbound lane of the Dual Highway/US 40 from the property frontage. A linear, paved driveway is located on the south side of the residence. Mature, deciduous trees shade the north, south, and east sides of the property. Ornamental shrubs are planted along the façade and in the lawn east of the dwelling. Correspondence with the previous owner revealed that a parking pad lined with a stone wall is located behind the house, and that mature oak trees in the rear were removed during her and her husband's ownership of the property (correspondence with Sherry R. Wollard, 5/9/2007). Recent residential development on adjacent lots surrounds the property; single-family homes are located north and south of the parcel, while a townhouse community is located east of the property.

#### Historic Context:

#### History of the Hagerstown Vicinity:

The Hagerstown Valley in Washington County is situated within the Great Valley region, geographically located between the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania. The geology of the Great Valley is composed of abundant limestone deposits and is watered with numerous springs, providing rich, fertile soil in the Hagerstown Valley. The Hagerstown Valley is surrounded by portions of the Allegany and Blue Ridge Mountains. Frederick County originally encompassed what is now Washington County. Early settlers included German, English, Scotch, Swiss, and French immigrants who relied on farming for their livelihoods, many migrating from other parts of Maryland and southern Pennsylvania. Land grants were distributed by the Lords Proprietary to settlers in the county as early as 1732. In the eighteenth century, farmsteads averaged about 200 acres of land and continued to shrink in acreage into the nineteenth century (Scharf 1882: 35, 981; MIHP WA-I-143). Hagerstown was founded

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_A\_\_\_B\_\_\_C\_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A\_\_\_B\_\_\_C\_\_\_D\_\_\_E\_\_\_F\_\_\_G

#### MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

y German immigrant Captain Jonathan Hager in 1762 as Elizabeth Town. Mr. Hager's son made Elizabeth Town the county seat of Washington County in 1776. On January 26, 1814, the Legislature passed an act to change the town's name from Elizabeth Town to Hager's Town, and also was incorporated as Hager's Town by the Legislature (Scharf 1882: 1057-1065).

Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, agriculture remained important to the local economy in the Hagerstown Valley. Berries, apples, peaches, cantaloupes, wheat, corn, livestock, and dairy farming were the mainstay of the farming industry. The strong Germanic roots prevalent in the character of the region's religion, architecture, and language became diluted during the nineteenth century as the area became more populated and culturally diverse (MIHP WA-I-143).

Hagerstown was one of the leading agricultural communities in the United States, producing wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, wool, rye, livestock, butter, and honey. Wheat was the premier crop grown in the region, known for its superior quality (Scharf 1882: 981). The establishment of the Baltimore and Ohio, Western Maryland, and the northern connection of the Cumberland Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads during the late-nineteenth century facilitated the rapid growth of Hagerstown, and, by 1914, it was the second largest manufacturing hub in Maryland, with Baltimore City being the largest. Hagerstown's economy and population flourished during the first half of the twentieth century. The city supported a variety of industries including machine shops, steam locomotive repair, flour and grist mills, limestone and iron-ore quarries, furniture manufacture, and textiles. Transportation routes in the vicinity of Hagerstown allowed the expedient movement of goods to and from ports throughout Maryland and neighboring states. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal along the Potomac River to the south and west of Hagerstown, the various railroads converging in Hagerstown, and the network of good county roads, such as the National Pike (US 40) were all vital to the growth and prosperity of Hagerstown (Scharf 1882: 981; 1058; MIHP WA-HAG-146).

During the twentieth century, Hagerstown experienced increased commercial and retail development and the suburbanization of outlying areas surrounding downtown Hagerstown, particularly along the corridor of the Dual Highway.

The National Road/US 40:

The Dual Highway/US 40 connects to portions of the National Road/Baltimore Pike in Hagerstown. The corridor of the National Road in Maryland is a composite of early Native American trails, buffalo paths, Nemacolin's Path, Braddock's Road, and nineteenth-century turnpikes leading west from Baltimore to Cumberland. Construction of the National Road officially began in 1811, west of Cumberland; roads east of Cumberland connecting to Baltimore were privately owned turnpikes and not actually part of the National Road, but collectively known as the National Pike. Settlement of Western Maryland occurred along the turnpikes and National Road during the mid-eighteenth century, as a result of families migrating from Southern Pennsylvania and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Following Captain Hager's founding of Elizabeth Town (Hagerstown) in 1762, a road was established between Hagerstown and Frederick. This became the Hagerstown and Boonsboro Turnpike, completed in 1823 and connected to the Baltimore Turnpike, which was opened in 1807. In 1818, the Hagerstown and Conococheague Turnpike was constructed, linking Hagerstown and to points west. In 1821, macadam was first applied along the 10-mile stretch of the Boonsboro Turnpike, which linked Hagerstown and Boonsboro.

Proliferation in automobile and bicycle traffic resulted in roadway improvements throughout Maryland. In addition to the National Road, private turnpikes became Route US 40 in 1921, when the State Roads Commission of Maryland bought up all the turnpikes along the National Pike. The passage of the Federal Highway Act in 1921 released federal funding to Maryland for ongoing road improvements and realignments of the National Road/US 40 during the second quarter of the twentieth century. In 1954, the State Roads Commission constructed the US 40 bypass (Miller 2005: 19, 22-23, 36-40, 60). A review of archived road plans on file at the Maryland State Highway Administration headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland reveal that the proposed dualization of US 40 from west of Antietam Creek to Interstate Route 70 in Hagerstown occurred during the late 1960s. The former turnpike road was

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



widened to the west to accommodate the construction of the southbound lane of the Dual Highway/US 40.

#### Local Limestone and Revival Architecture:

The limestone bedrock found throughout Washington County provided early settlers in the Hagerstown Valley fertile ground in which to establish crops. Limestone was also used in masonry construction; Washington County residents have constructed their residential and agricultural buildings of local limestone for centuries. Varieties of limestone outcroppings ranging in color from pale white to gray to purple to black-veined are omnipresent in the county, and, as farmers cleared their fields for cultivation, they subsequently used the stones for building materials (Scharf 1882: 21-22, 33). Generally, these early buildings are built of rough-faced stones. Limestone was widely used as a building material by prosperous farmers during the period from 1760-1840. Records of the time reveal that limestone houses had a higher value than timber frame dwellings, and brick masonry construction was rarely used prior to 1800. (The limestone farmhouse that was located on the Fox-Deceived Farm, constructed in 1793, occupied the northwestern quadrant of the intersection of Chewsville Road/Edgwood Drive and the Dual Highway/US 40, but has since been demolished. Documentation of the house before it was razed reveals that the vernacular dwelling represented Georgian and Federal Period architectural characteristics on fieldstone masonry [MIHP WA-HAG-155]).

The use of local limestone as either a veneer or structural component on a post-World War II domestic building is uncommon, as brick veneer was the most popular cladding material during that era (Jakle et al. 1989: 83-84). However, there are a few local residences constructed before the Horn House, during the local early- to mid-twentieth century, that exhibit Colonial and Georgian Revival characteristics. Houses with limestone cladding in the Oak Hill Historic District include 822 Forest Drive, 817 The Terrace, and 822 The Terrace (WA-HAG-146). The stone masonry on these local examples does not appear to be dressed as smoothly as the limestone masonry on the Horn House, but all the stone resources are similar in the irregular coursing of their masonry exteriors.

The Horn House on the Dual Highway/US 40 was constructed in 1950. It is a late example of Classical Revival architecture with notable Adamesque Revival characteristics, such as the entry portico, door configuration, symmetrical fenestration pattern, in addition to the irregular appearance of the limestone masonry on the exterior. The scale of the windows and the limestone cladding also evoke local Germanic architectural trends. Revival styles of architecture were common during the early years of the twentieth century. Generally, these Revival styles interpreted earlier historic styles. However, by the middle of the century, these styles yielded to post-World-War-II trends that included simplified styles and more efficient methods of construction. In the Hagerstown vicinity, by 1950, most residential architecture reflected Minimal Traditional and Ranch house design influences, as displayed by contemporary houses adjacent to the Horn House, which is not only larger, but has more notable architectural features. Compared to other circa 1950 residences in the Hagerstown area, the Horn House appears to be a sophisticated representation of the Revival building form and a late extant example of the local use of limestone masonry cladding. Therefore, the Horn House is an anomaly in the vicinity.

The early- to mid-twentieth century, Revival stone residences in the Oak Hill Historic District are the closest local architectural parallel to the Horn House; however, they were constructed at least fifteen years before the Horn House. In addition to similarities in Revival stylistic features on stone masonry, the properties within Oak Hill and the Horn House property were owned by the Hamilton family during the early-twentieth century, and the terraced lawn of the Horn House property frontage recalls the terracing of several properties along The Terrace and Forest Drive within the Oak Hill Historic District. Properties within the district and that of the Horn House have deed restrictions stipulating at least 50 feet of property frontage, the placement of adjacent structures, and that the land-use remain strictly residential and not commercial. The two-story, stone residence designed by Amos J. Klinkhart at 817 The Terrace is sited on a terraced front lawn and features a prominent, semi-circular, Classical portico on the central bay of the stone façade, similar in scale, design, and massing to the entry portico on the Horn House. Likewise, the design of the symmetrical, two-story, stone residence at 830 The Terrace is similar to the Horn House, as it features a symmetrical façade,

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

decorative main entry, and a full-width, gable-end porch supported by square, wood columns (MIHP WA-HAG-146). Extensive research and contact with the former property owner failed to yield information identifying the architect of the Horn House.

#### Horn House History:

A review of the Washington County land records reveals that the property on which the Horn House is sited has history extending back to 1831, when John Kennedy conveyed to John. S. Hamilton parcel One and two parts of a tract called Resurvey of Old Fox Deceived. Parcel One included over 144 acres of a farmstead. Upon John Hamilton's death, the farmstead was bestowed to his son, Charles Thomas Hamilton. Charles willed the property and estate to his wife, Ann C. Hamilton (Liber M.M., Folio 578). Ann granted over 19 acres of the property to Martin L. Chrissinger by deed on May 4, 1901 (Liber 114, Folio 367). Ann Hamilton died in 1946, and her will (Liber 17, Folio 343) appointed C. Harry Keller as the Trustee of the Estate. Mr. Keller sold 164 acres of the property to Jacob R. Palmer for \$21,000 on July 18, 1946 (Liber E.O. 236, Folio 685). In March of the following year, Jacob Palmer and his wife Nora Mae conveyed over eight-and-one-half acres of the Resurvey of Old Fox Deceived tract for ten dollars to George H. Day and his wife Bessie L. Building covenants stipulated in the deed include the following: first, that no saloon, tavern, store, warehouse, or other commercial or institutional building be erected or maintained on the property, that the premises are to be strictly used for residential occupation and purposes; secondly, that no more than one residence to each 50 feet of property frontage along the Dual Highway is allowed, and that these residences are only to be used as single-family dwellings; and third, that no residence on the property shall be conveyed for less than 6,000 dollars (Liber E.O. 240, Folio 629).

The property owned by the Days was evidently subdivided during 1947, as it is referred to as Section A of Clear View Heights in the deed conveyed by the Days to Robert L. Horn and his wife Naomi V. on September 15, 1947. The Horns acquired Lot 100 of Section A of Clear View Heights (Plat 321) by deed for ten dollars. The same building covenants as noted in the deed to the Days are also stipulated in the deed to the Horns; the deed also stipulates a uniform parcel width of 200 feet. The Days also conveyed by deed Lot 99 of Section A of Clear View Heights to the Horns on January 30, 1948. On April 14, 1948, the Horns mortgaged Lots 99 and 100 for \$9,000. However, Lot 99 includes a fourth building restriction which stipulates that all of the buildings constructed on the property conform to the building line as defined on Plat 321 (Liber J.G.W. 246, Folio 494-495). The Days also conveyed by deed Lot 101 of Section A of Clear View Heights to the Horns on April 13, 1949, for the sum of ten dollars. Likewise, this lot was subject to the same four building covenants described above for Lot 99 (Liber J.G.W. 265, Folio 605). The Horns conveyed Lots 99, 100, and 101 to Max Leroy Robinson and his wife Edith Katherine by deed on January 31, 1952, for ten dollars, and this deed mentions improvements, indicating the presence of a dwelling on the property, and includes the same four aforementioned building and property restrictions. The Robinsons mortgaged the property on the same day for \$16,000 dollars (Liber J.G.W. 267, Folio 526-527).

The Robinsons retained ownership of the dwelling and property for the next year until they conveyed the property by deed to Henry J. Korab and his wife Ethel E. on February 13, 1953, for ten dollars (Liber J.G.W. 273, Folio 659). The Korabs resided at the property until March 16, 1981, when they sold the property, in addition to Parcel One, which contained Lots 97 and 98, and Parcel three, which contained Lots 102 and 103 of Section A of Clear View Heights, to F. Daniel Mullens and his wife Nancy Ann for the sum of \$167,000. Three of the four aforementioned building covenants are stipulated on this deed, excluding the stipulation regarding the building line as defined on the plat, but that the property is subject to all conditions, restrictions, easements and rights of way as defined on the Plat of Clear View Heights (Liber V.J.B. 713, Folio 1066). On February 13, 1987, the Mullens sold the property to John L. Korns and his wife Constance C. for \$179,000; however, no building covenants are stipulated on this deed, except for the property frontage to remain 50 feet and that each lot has a uniform width of 200 feet. The deed includes the address at 1600 Dual Highway/US 40 (Liber D.J.W. 835, Folio 800).

The Korns retained ownership of the property for the next ten years until they sold it to Donald E. Wollard and his wife Sherry R.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

On June 13, 1997, for \$225,000. No building covenants are mentioned, except for the property frontage and width of the lots, as stated in the previous deed (Liber D.J.W. 1341, Folio 911). In the same month, on June 20, the Wollards conveyed the property to themselves as tenants in common (Liber D.J.W. 1343, Folio 366). Following the death of Donald Wollard in 2004, Sherry Wollard sold Property One, Parcel Two (Lots 99, 100, and 101) to Shaool Dual Highway Development, LLC for \$640,000 on November 30, 2004; on August 16, 2004, an undivided one-half interest of a portion of Property One, Parcel Two was conveyed to Sherry Wollard as executor of Donald Wollard's estate (Liber D.J.W. 2517, Folio 34; Liber 2424, Folio 37). Presently, the property remains in the ownership of the private developer, who has constructed single-family residences north and south of Lot 99, and the Horn House on Lot 99 remains in residential use.

Conversations with the previous owner verified the date of construction as 1950, who also stated that the house has not undergone any modifications, except for the installation of vinyl replacement windows, since its original owner, Mr. Robert Horn, had it constructed in 1950. Mr. Horn was locally known as "Dude" Horn (telephone conversation with Sherry R. Wollard, 5/9/2007).

#### Significance:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The property is not associated with significant events that contributed to the history of Hagerstown and is not eligible under Criterion A.

No significant people are associated with the property; therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion B.

The Horn House at 1590 and 1600 Dual Highway/US 40 in Hagerstown, Washington County is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Serious consideration was given to the potential for eligibility under Criterion C. The Horn House is an unusual and late example of a mid-century Classical Revival building with local limestone cladding. When compared to buildings of the same era in suburban Hagerstown, it displays a high level of design detail and sophistication, as well as a use of high-quality materials. This is particularly notable in the context of 1950s housing in Hagerstown that primarily consists of modest, Minimal Traditional and Ranch style brick buildings.

The effort to recognize the local limestone tradition is also noteworthy. Research was conducted to determine any potential connections to designs in pattern books of the early-twentieth century; however, no link was identified. The dwelling does, however, share stylistic characteristics with several early- to mid-twentieth century, Colonial and Georgian Revival, limestone dwellings in the Oak Hill Historic District (MIHP WA-HAG-146), a garden suburb in the northern section of Hagerstown, including symmetrical facades and fenestration patterns; prominent, Classical, entry porticos; and, gable-end porches. The Horn House is a well-built, interesting, and late example of the combination of local limestone cladding and Classical Revival architecture that has undergone only minimal alterations and is therefore eligible under Criterion C.

The property was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this survey.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



The Horn House retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. The building does not retain integrity of setting, association, and feeling. However, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its origins as a mid-twentieth century example of a limestone-clad Classical Revival residence.

## References:

Jakle, John A., Robert W. Bastian, and Douglas K. Meyer. Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley. Athens and London: The University of Georgia Press, 1989.

Jones, Robert T., Ed. Authentic Small Houses of the Twenties: Illustrations and Floor Plans of 254 Characteristic Homes. Unabridged and unaltered Dover republication of Small Homes of Architectural Distinction, published by Harper and Brothers Publishers, New York, 1929. New York, New York: Courier Dover Publications, 1987.

Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation: <http://www.dat.state.md.us/>, accessed May 2007.

Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: WA-HAG-146; WA-HAG-155, WA-I-143. <http://www.mdihp.net>, accessed May 2007.

Maryland State Archives, Washington County Land Records (Deeds, Plats, Surveys): <http://www.mdlandrec.net/msa/stagser/s1700/s1741/cfm/index.cfm?CFID=12988995&CFTOKEN=25415496>, accessed May 2007.

Maryland State Highway Administration, Office of Highway Design. State of Maryland State Roads Commission, Plan and Profile of Proposed State Highway US Route 40: Dualization of US Route 40 West of Antietam Creek to Interstate Route 70, Contract No. W-449-23-641, 1965-1967. Archived plans on file at the Maryland State Highway Administration, Baltimore, Maryland.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1985.

Miller, Orloff G. Maryland National Road Historic Context. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, for the Maryland Historical Trust, Division of Historical and Cultural Programs, Department of Housing and Community Development, Crownsville, Maryland, September 8, 2005. On file at the Maryland State Highway Administration, Cultural Resources Division.

Pickering, Ernest. The Homes of America...as they have Expressed the Lives of our People for Three Centuries. New York, New York: Bramhall House, 1951.

Scharf, J. Thomas, 1843-1898. History of Western Maryland. vols. I and II. Baltimore, Maryland: Regional Publisher Company, 1968 reprint of 1882 edition.

Smith, Henry Atterbury. 500 Small Houses of the Twenties. Unabridged Dover republication of The Books of a Thousand Homes, Vol. I: 500 Small House Plans, published by Home Owners Service Institute, New York, 1923, compiled by Henry Atterbury Smith. New York, New York: Courier Dover Publications, 1990.

Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Copyright. New York, New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1986.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_A\_\_\_B\_\_\_C\_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A\_\_\_B\_\_\_C\_\_\_D\_\_\_E\_\_\_F\_\_\_G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

WA-I-885

The Horn House

Page 8

Telephone conversation between Stacey Streett and previous property owner Sherry R. Wollard (May 9, 2007). Mrs. Wollard sold the property to Shaool Dual Highway Development, LLC on November 30, 2004, recorded by deed in Liber DJW 2517, Folio 34

United States Geological Survey (USGS). Hagerstown, Maryland, 15-minute Quadrangle Map. State of Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, Maryland and the State of Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters Topographic and Geological Survey: United States Geological Survey, 1928 reprint of 1912 edition.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

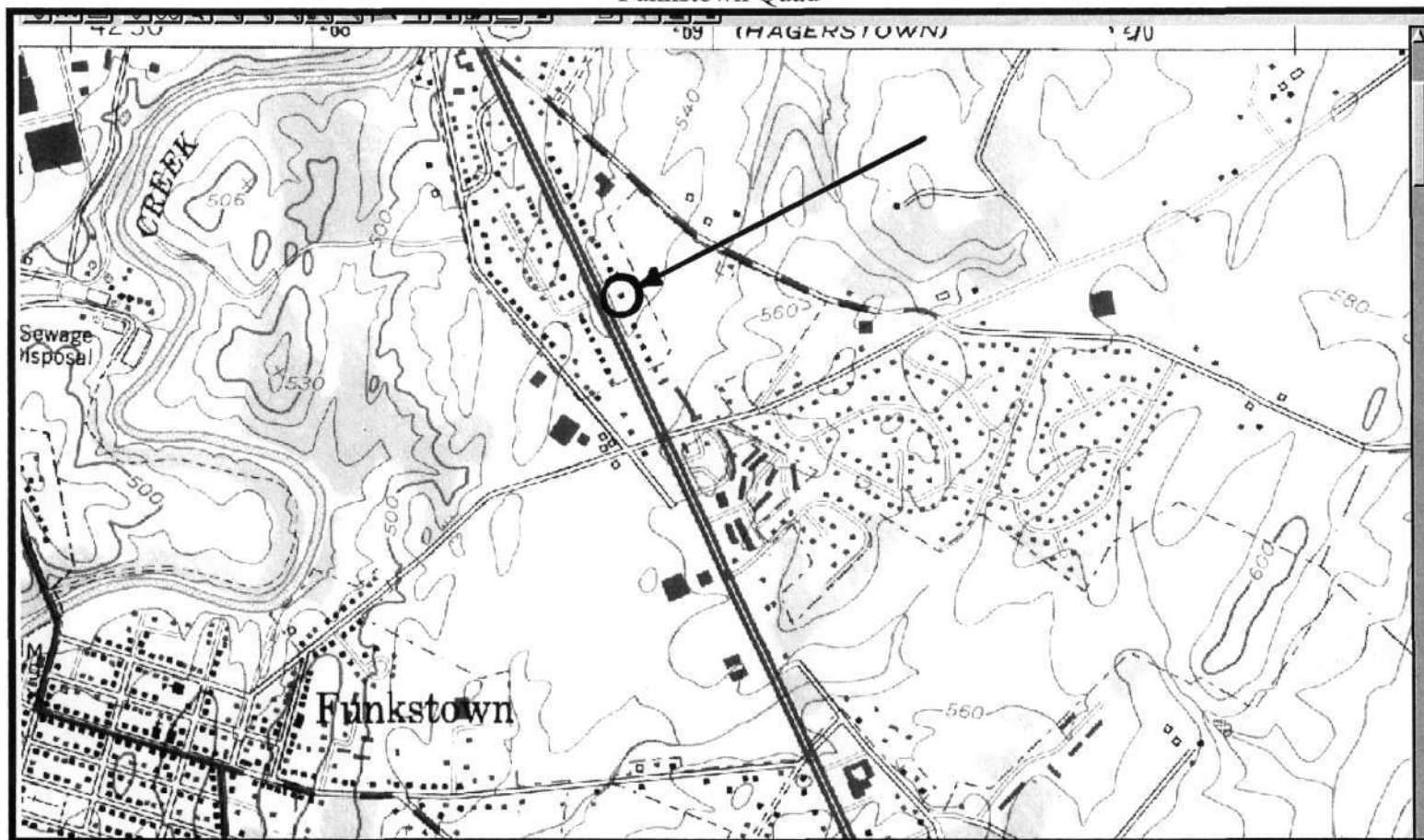
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



**WA-I-885**  
The Horn House  
1590 and 1600 Dual Highway / US 40  
Hagerstown Vicinity  
Washington County  
Funkstown Quad





WA-I-885

The Horn House  
Washington County, MD

Stephanie Foell

April 25, 2007

MD SHPO

Facade (West) Elevation, view east from southbound  
side of Dual Hwy./US 40

1/8





WA-I-885

The Horn House  
Washington County, MD

Stephanie Foell

April 25, 2007 002247 1/12 (SR11 11)

MD SHPO

Facade (west) Elevation, view east from northbound  
side of Dual Hwy./US 40

2/8



WA-I-885

The Horn House

Washington County, MD

Stephanie Foell

April 25, 2007

002247 7/12 (SR11 11)

MD SHPO

View to NE of SW corner from the southbound  
side of Dual Hwy/US 40

05/03/07

3/8





WA-I-885

The Horn House

Washington County, MD

Stephanie Foell

April 25, 2007 002247 4/12 (SR11 11)

MD SHPO

View to SE of facade from the Northbound  
side of Dual Hwy/US 40

3 00 M0 Y0 D-1 05/03/07

4/8



WA-I-885

The Horn House  
Washington County, MD

Stephanie Foell

April 25, 2007 002247 5/12 <SR11 11>

MD SHPO

View to NE of facade from the northbound  
side of Dual Hwy./US40

4 00 10 Y0 D-1 05/03/07

5/8





WA-I-885

The Horn House

Washington County, MD

Stephanie Foell

April 25, 2007 002247 6/12 (SR11 1I)

MD SHPO

View to NE of SW corner from the northbound  
side of Dual Hwy./US 40

5 00 M0 Y0 D-1 05/03/07

6/8



WA-I-885

The Horn House

Washington County, MD

Stephane Foell

April 25, 2007 002247 2/12 (SR11 11)

MD SHPO

View to SE of NW corner from the northbound  
side of Dual Hwy./US40

1 CO MO VO D-1 05/03/07

7/8



WA-I-885

The Horn House

Washington County, MD

Stephanie Foell

April 25, 2007

MD SHPO

View to SE of NW corner of house and  
part of adjacent subdivided lots from the  
northbound side of Dual Hwy./US 40

8/8